

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
LAFAYETTE DIVISION**

In the Matter of
STATE OF ARIZONA, et al. v. GARLAND, et al.

Case 6:22-cv-01130

**EXPERT REPORT BY MICHAEL A. CLEMENS
ON BEHALF OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

August 24, 2023

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I. Introduction

1. Qualifications

- (1) My name is Michael A. Clemens. I am a full professor with tenure in the Department of Economics at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and a Non-resident Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute of International Economics in Washington, DC. I specialize in research on the causes and effects of international migration. I hold my Ph.D. degree from the Department of Economics and Harvard University.
- (2) Economists study the reasons that immigration flows are different across time and across space. Economists also study the effects of immigration on labor markets, public coffers, crime, assimilation, public attitudes, and other outcomes. I am highly familiar with the academic research literature on the causes and effects of immigration, and the data and methods used to establish empirical facts about immigration.
- (3) The field of economics has also contributed more generally to a body of statistical tools used to transparently assess cause and effect, collectively known as econometrics. Econometrics is the application of statistical methods to real-world data in order to address economic problems and establish causal relationships between quantitative measures of real-world phenomena. The statistical methods and issues in econometrics are common to quantitative analysis in other branches of the social sciences. I have extensive training and experience in the field of econometrics, including regression and other statistical methods.
- (4) I have published 38 articles in peer-reviewed academic journals. As of June 26, 2023, the website Google Scholar counted 12,851 citations of my research by other scholars' papers.¹ My citations by other academic economists place me in the top 2.1 percent of all-time citations among all academic economists, according to the website *Research Papers in Economics (RePEc)* at the Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis.² For citations of works written in the past 10 years, my rank is in the top 0.4 percent of all academic economists.³ My research was awarded the Royal Economic Society Prize in 2013, an annual honor to the best research paper published by the world's oldest professional society of economists.

- (5) I hold honorary affiliations with the IZA Institute of Labor Economics in Bonn, Germany, the world's leading network of academic labor economists; the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration in the Department of Economics at University College London, London, United Kingdom, the world's leading network of academic migration economists; and the Center for Global Development in Washington, DC, a nonpartisan think tank that studies policies to reduce global poverty. I serve occasionally as an Expert Development Economist in the Office of the Administrator at the US Agency for International Development, advising the Administrator on policies to improve and enforce pathways for temporary labor migration in the Western Hemisphere. Before joining George Mason University, I served for 20 years as a fellow of the Center for Global Development, which I joined immediately after my doctorate.

2. Scope

- (6) I have been asked by the Department of Justice to assess the effects of federal government policy on the volume of migrants attempting to enter the United States irregularly at the Southwest border.⁴
- (7) I was asked to assess the factual claim that the *Asylum Processing Interim Final Rule* ("Asylum Processing IFR")⁵ caused a rise in the total number of migrants encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the Southwest US border. The rule was published on March 29, 2022, became effective since May 31, 2022, and remains in effect as I write this. The relevant passages of the complaints that I was asked to assess read as follows:

"Because the Asylum [Processing] IFR makes it easier for aliens with non-meritorious asylum claims to be released in the United States, it will induce a significant increase of illegal immigration into the United States. ... The Asylum IFR will result in tens or hundreds of thousands of aliens unlawfully entering the United States, who would otherwise not be able to gain entry. ... The Asylum IFR will increase illegal immigration into the United States."

—Arizona v. Garland, Case 6:22-cv-01130, Para. 61, 106, 110.

"If the Defendants are allowed to continue admitting illegal aliens into the United States in violation of federal law, then the harm will only grow over time. As DHS and federal courts have found, incentives matter: reducing the likelihood that an alien will be released into the United States reduces the number of aliens who attempt to enter the United States illegally."

—Texas v. Biden, Case 2:22-cv-00094-Z, Para. 58

- (8) I evaluate the effects of the Asylum Processing IFR in isolation—that is, all else equal. I do *not* examine whether this policy change could, in principle, serve as a necessary element of a bundle of policies that affects migration behavior (a “NESS” cause), including for example physical barriers or parole processes.⁶ Rather, I examine whether the Asylum Processing IFR by itself, and without complementary policies, is *sufficient* to affect migration behavior.

3. Summary of Results

- (9) I find no evidence that the Asylum Processing IFR, by itself, was sufficient to substantially affect overall CBP encounters at the Southwest Border. Encounters were lower in the months after the Rule took effect than before it. Encounters were also lower after the rule took effect than would have been predicted based on pre-Rule historical patterns in the fluctuations and seasonality of encounters. Finally, post-Rule trends in encounters of migrants affected by the Rule were indistinguishable from trends in encounters of similar migrants who were not affected by the Rule.
- (10) The evidence is *not* inconsistent with the possibility that changes to asylum procedure or processing can be a necessary element of a larger bundle of policies that, together, are sufficient to cause substantial changes in migration behavior. For example, none of the evidence presented here is informative about the effects of a policy bundle that includes both changes in asylum procedure or processing with consequences for illegal entry *and* creates lawful alternative migration pathways. None of the asylum policy changes that I was asked to evaluate here fit that pattern.

II. Analysis

- (11) The factual claims that I assess rest on a core assumption that the Asylum Processing IFR incentivizes migrants to choose to migrate to the border. I am not aware of prior, direct tests of this effect in the research literature. Due to the absence of direct evidence on the factual questions I am asked to address, I formulate and conduct new tests below.

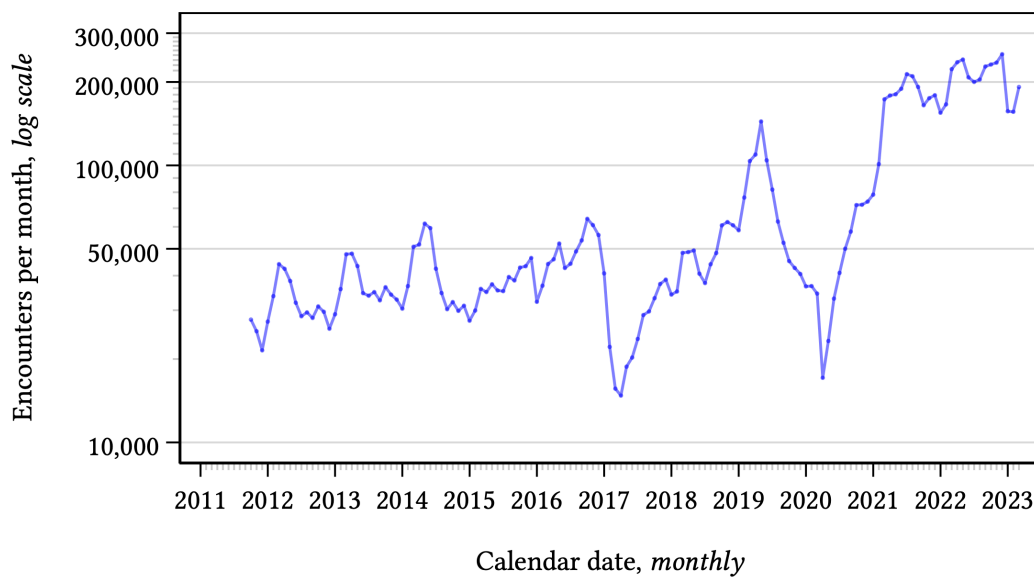
1. Data on border encounters

- (12) My analysis below relies on two main data sources. The first is the monthly data on overall migrant encounters at the Southwest border, FY2019 (October) through FY2023 (March),

published by CBP on its Public Data Portal.⁷ The second is the corresponding monthly data on migrant encounters during FY2011 (October) through FY2018 (September), obtained from CBP under the Freedom of Information Act by the Syracuse University Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC). Both of these series include encounters by CBP overall (US Border Patrol and the Office of Field Operations), under any title (both Title 8 and Title 42), of migrants of any nationality, age, and family status.

- (13) Figure 1 shows the resulting complete monthly series of border encounters from the calendar month of October 2011 through the calendar month of March 2023, the latest data made public by CBP at the time of this writing. Details of the data sources are presented in the Appendix.
- (14) In this figure and throughout this analysis, the vertical axis measuring levels of encounters is

Figure 1: Border encounters per month, 2011–2023



shown on a logarithmic scale, that is, a scale where powers of ten are equally spaced. This has the effect of representing any two equal *percentage changes* in the data as equally-spaced vertical shifts, regardless of the starting *level*. For example, a change from 1,000 to 1,100 is shown in the graph by the same vertical distance as a change from 100,000 to 110,000. This is appropriate when considering the effects of policy interventions that might deter or encourage potential migrants by changing the *probability* that any given person chooses to migrate, by altering their incentives. Intuitively, for example, if a policy change deters 50 percent of

potential migrants from migrating, the magnitude of that effect should be assessed independently of the population size considered.

- (15) A minor source of data, used only in Section II.4.c (Figure 14), contains monthly enrollments in the Migration Protection Protocols (MPP) from January 2019 through August 2022, also obtained from CBP by TRAC. The portion of that dataset starting in October 2019 is also publicly available from CBP.⁸

2. Effects of the Asylum Processing IFR on Border Encounters

- (16) Measuring the effect of the Asylum Processing IFR on migrant encounters requires comparing actual encounters to what they would have been in the absence of the policy—that is, “counterfactual” encounters. Because counterfactual encounters cannot be directly observed, a statistical assessment of causation relies on comparing actual encounters to various proxies for the unobserved, counterfactual encounters. Here I test for effects of the Asylum Processing IFR using three independent proxies for counterfactual encounters: encounters before the rule, encounters predicted by pre-rule patterns, and encounters in a similar group of migrants unaffected by the rule.

a. Comparison to encounters before the rule

- (17) A first step in testing for the rule’s effect on border encounters is simply to check whether the volume of migrants encountered rose after the rule went into effect on May 31, 2022. The data do not exhibit a substantial rise of this kind in the months around the advent of the rule. Migrant encounters fell after the rule relative to their volume before the rule.
- (18) In a time window of one month on either side of the policy change, border encounters fell by 13.8 percent after the rule became effective—from 241,136 (May 2022) to 207,834 (June 2022).
- (19) In a time window of four months on either side of the policy change, border encounters fell by 3.0 percent after the rule became effective—from 216,376 per month (average, February–May 2022) to 209,908 per month (average, June–September 2022).
- (20) This comparison is transparent but may be too simple. Most importantly, it may not account for underlying trends that could cause the volume of border encounters to rise or fall independent of any policy change. It is hypothetically possible that an irrelevant downward

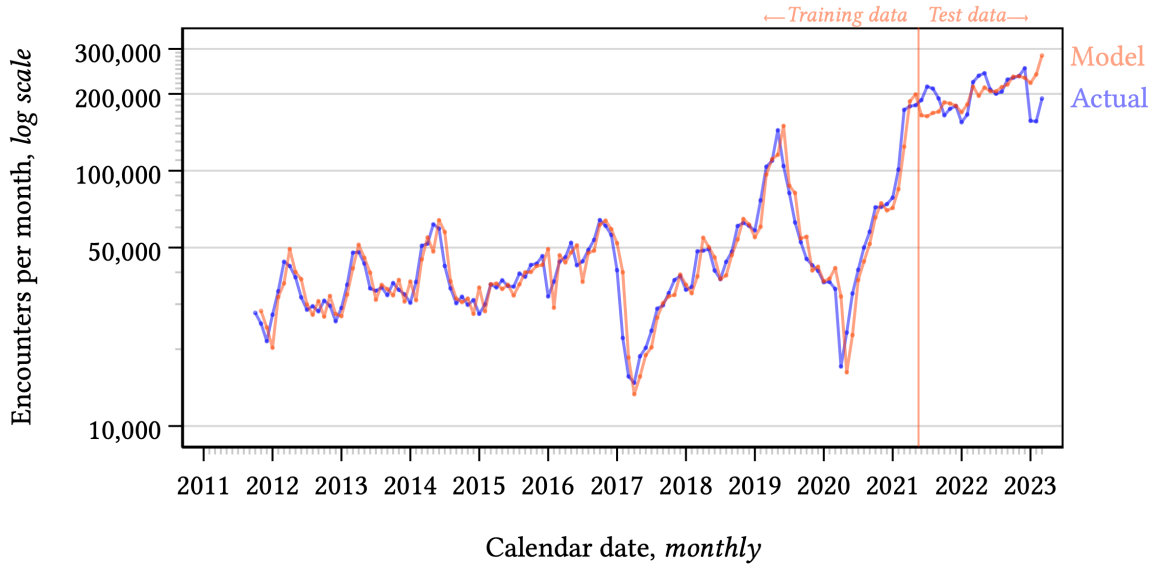
trend in border encounters could conceal any rise in encounters that might be caused by the rule. For this reason, I proceed to a more sophisticated but somewhat less transparent method.

b. Comparison to encounters predicted using pre-rule patterns

- (21) The next step is to check whether the advent of the rule was followed by a rise in the volume of border encounters relative to the trend that would have been expected given typical, unrelated trends in border encounters. I do this by building a forecasting model of border encounters of a type known as ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average).
- (22) The ARIMA model is due to Box and Jenkins (1970). ARIMA models are “the most widely used methods for time series forecasting” (Adhikari and Agrawal 2012, p. 43). They are the most well-established statistical method to model patterns over time in the changes of a single variable (e.g. Hamilton 1994, Tsay 2000, Lütkepohl 2004). ARIMA models are very widely used in government, private firms, and academia for quantitative forecasts. They are appropriate for studying time-varying quantities that 1) mostly exhibit smooth changes rather than erratic, unpredictable jumps, 2) exhibit some inertia, so that unexpected changes affect future values, and 3) drift systematically upward or downward over time, rather than always reverting to the same level. In other words, the ARIMA model allows for the time-series being studied to exhibit current values that are systematically correlated with preceding values (“*autoregressive*”: AR), whose mean and variance may shift over time (“*non-stationary*” or “*integrated*”: I), and whose current values are systematically correlated with prior shocks relative to trend (“*moving average*”: MA).
- (23) Due to the clear seasonal variation in border encounters, the ARIMA model used here furthermore allows for autocorrelation between values spaced by 12 months.⁹
- (24) The ARIMA model has been very widely used across a variety of scientific disciplines for the purpose of evaluating the impact of policy interventions, starting with Box and Tiao (1975) and continuing to the present day (e.g. Schaffer et al. 2021). The essence of this method is to compare the actual changes in a quantity of interest, following a policy intervention, to the changes that would have been predicted by an ARIMA forecast based exclusively on information available before the intervention. If the model accurately forecasts how the quantity of interest would have evolved in the absence of the policy intervention, then the

difference between the actual value and the forecast value at any moment in time captures the effect of the policy intervention.

Figure 2: Validating the model

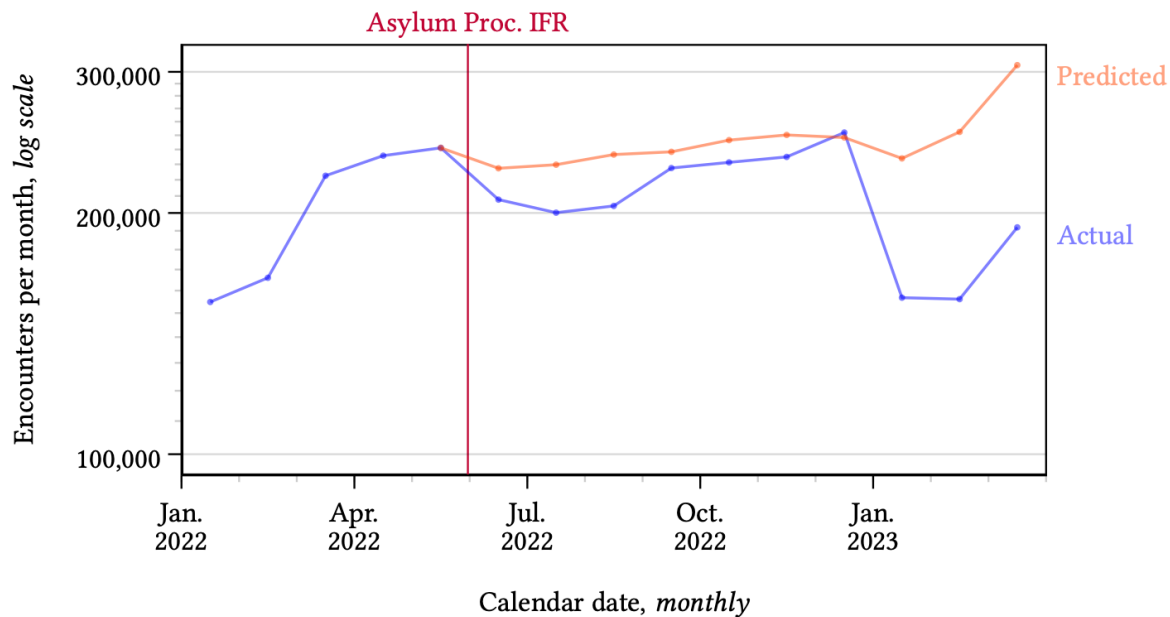


- (25) I forecast border encounters with an ARIMA model that allows the current month's volume of encounters to be affected by both levels and shocks in the two preceding months. That timeframe of two months was chosen by the standard method of Hyndman and Khandakar (2008) as the span that best fits the patterns in the full border encounters dataset (October 2011 through March 2023). My ARIMA model allows for nonstationarity (first-order integration) given the obvious time-trend in the mean monthly volume of encounters visible in Figure 1, and for a seasonal ARMA process (with a 12-month lag) given the well-known seasonal variation in migrant arrivals at the border.¹⁰ Irregular migration at the border tends to peak in the spring and early summer, and taper off in the winter. Finally, I add to the model the previous month's US unemployment rate for Hispanic/Latino workers, which affects the volume of border encounters but is not meaningfully affected by border encounters.¹¹
- (26) I first validate the model by testing its ability to predict the recent, actual monthly volume of border encounters. Figure 2 shows that the model predicts border encounters with high accuracy. In this validation exercise, I arbitrarily choose a cutoff date of May 31, 2021. I then use the ARIMA model to predict what would have happened to border encounters in each

month after May 31, 2021 using only information available before that date, along with the US unemployment rate for Hispanic/Latino workers in the preceding month.

- (27) By construction, the model fits the “training data” closely (on or before May 31, 2021). More importantly, it also fits the “test data” well (after May 31, 2021). Figure 2 shows that the model closely predicts the overall level of encounters in the following months, the modest fall in monthly encounters during the rest of 2021, and the marked rise in early 2022. It does all this using exclusively information available on or before May 31, 2021. In the 22 months from June 2021 through March 2023, actual encounters were 200,295 per month on average, while the model predicts 203,136—a difference of only 1.4 percent. From this exercise I conclude that the model contains reliable information about the overall level and likely evolution of future border encounters in a business-as-usual scenario.

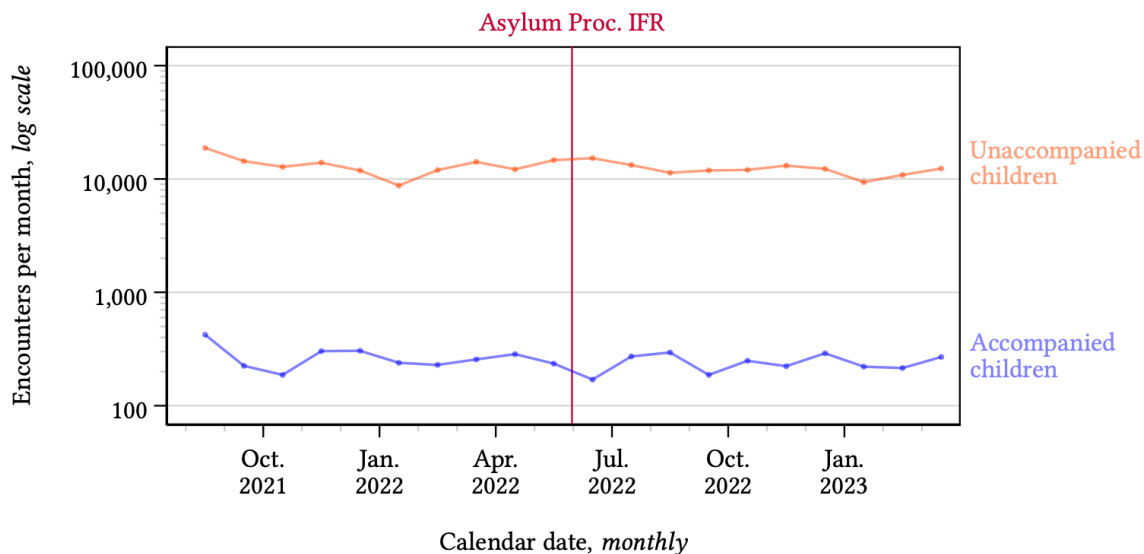
Figure 3: Econometric test of the effect of the Asylum Processing IFR on border encounters



- (28) To estimate the effect of the Asylum Processing IFR, then, I use the ARIMA model to forecast the evolution of border encounters in each month after the policy went into effect, on May 31, 2022. For this forecast I use exclusively information available on or before May 31, 2022, along with the US unemployment rate of Hispanic/Latino workers (which is not substantially affected by border encounters). I then compare that predicted evolution of border encounters to actual border encounters after the rule took effect.

- (29) Figure 3 compares the actual values of monthly border crossings to the predicted values in all available months since the Asylum Processing IFR took effect at the end of May 2022. Actual border encounters were lower in June 2022 than would have been expected given the levels and patterns in border encounters and the US Hispanic/Latino unemployment rate in and before May 2022. Actual encounters were lower than predicted encounters in all subsequent months but one, December 2022, when actual and predicted encounters were nearly identical. In short, migrant encounters at the US Southwest border fell after the Asylum Processing IFR took effect, relative to the levels that would be typically expected according to a standard forecasting accounting for past overall trends and seasonal trends in encounters plus the effect of changes in the US unemployment rate for Hispanic/Latino workers.

Figure 4: Encounters of accompanied vs. unaccompanied children, Aug. 2021–Mar. 2023

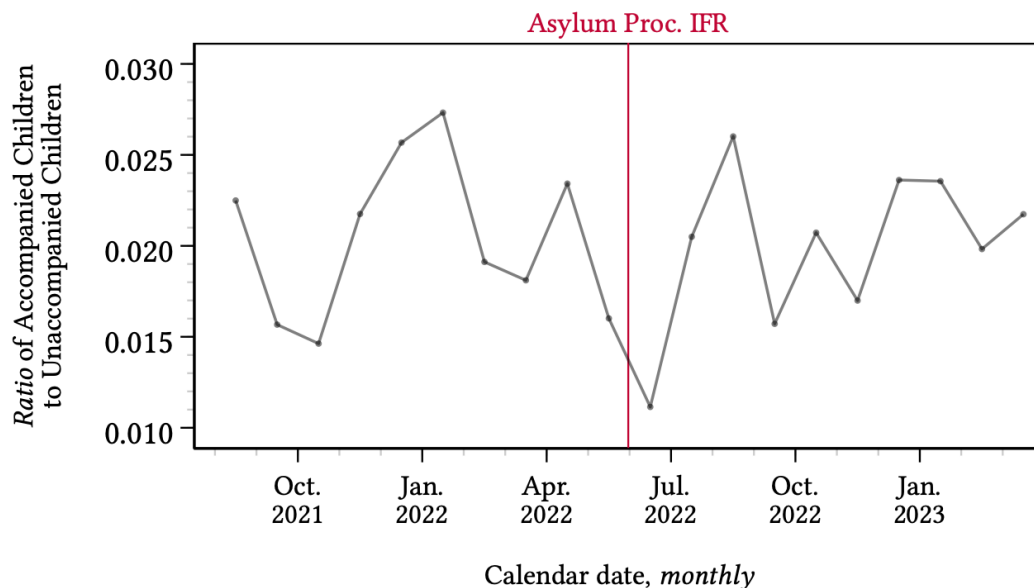


c. Comparison to encounters of similar migrants unaffected by the rule

- (30) The Asylum Processing IFR does not apply to unaccompanied children,¹² that is, alien children younger than 18 who are not accompanied by adult alien parent(s) or legal guardian(s). The Asylum Processing IFR does apply to all other children. If migrants' understanding of the procedural change under the Asylum Processing IFR caused a greater incentive to arrive at the border and attempt entry, I expect to observe a rise in attempted entry by the group subject to the rule (accompanied children) relative to the group unaffected by the rule (unaccompanied children).

- (31) Figure 4 shows total Southwest border encounters of both accompanied children and unaccompanied children in the 10 months between the entry into force of the Asylum Processing IFR and the latest available data at the time of writing (March 2023), as well as the 10 months prior to the effectiveness of the Asylum Processing IFR. There is no apparent rise in encounters with accompanied children relative to unaccompanied children. Between May 2022 and June 2022, monthly encounters with accompanied children fell by 27.7 percent (from 235 to 170), while monthly encounters with unaccompanied children rose by 3.9 percent (from 14,675 to 15,250). Considering the ten-month period since effectiveness of the rule compared to the ten-month period before effectiveness of the rule, the average monthly encounters with accompanied children rose by 12.4 percent after the rule (from 239 to 269) and the average monthly encounters with unaccompanied children rose by 9.6 percent (from 12,178 to 13,346).

Figure 5: Ratio of accompanied to unaccompanied child encounters, Aug. 2021–Mar. 2023



- (32) Figure 5 shows the same data expressed as the ratio of accompanied child encounters to unaccompanied child encounters. If migrants' understanding of the procedural change under the Asylum Processing IFR caused a greater incentive to arrive at the border and attempt entry, I expect to observe a rise in this ratio—that is, a rise in the number of accompanied child encounters relative to the number of unaccompanied child encounters.

- (33) No such trend is evident in Figure 5. The ratio fell in the first month the rule was effective (0.011 in June 2022) relative to the preceding month (0.016 in May 2022). The average monthly ratio in 2022 after the rule was effective (0.019, June through December 2022) was lower than before the rule (0.021, January through May 2022). The ratio in January 2023 (0.024) was lower than the ratio in January 2022 (0.027).
- (34) In sum, using three independent proxies for how migrant encounters would have evolved in the absence of the Asylum Processing IFR, I find no evidence that encounters after the Asylum Processing IFR took effect have been higher than what they would have been if the rule had not taken effect. If anything, there is suggestive but not conclusive evidence that encounters after the Asylum Processing IFR have been slightly lower than what they would have been in the absence of the rule.
- (35) I am not aware of more informative quantitative tests that could be conducted with the data available to me, but I may supplement, clarify, or revise my opinion if I receive new data during this ongoing matter. ■

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "MiE", with a horizontal line underneath.

Michael A. Clemens

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¹ Michael A. Clemens’s research publications with citations compiled by Google Scholar:

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=DdtBDnkAAAAJ>

² 1,362 citations by academic economists, in the top 2.1 percent of 66,166 academic economists rated by RePEc, “Top 5% Authors, Number of Citations, as of March 2023”: <https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.person.nbcites.html>

³ Number 290 out of 66,407 economists registered, as of April 2023:

<https://ideas.repec.org/top/top.person.all10.html>

⁴ An irregular migrant is a person who enters a migrant-destination country without a visa that is normally required. Irregular migrants to the US include people who break the law, such as migrants who enter surreptitiously and without admission by the Dept. of Homeland Security; they also include people who do not break the law, such as migrants who arrive at a US port of entry for the purpose of claiming asylum, a purpose for which no US visa exists.

⁵ “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers”, [87 FR 18078](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/01/18/2018-01-18-procedures-for-credible-fear-screening-and-consideration-of-asylum-withholding-of-removal-and-cat-protection-claims-by-asylum-officers).

⁶ “The NESS test [Necessary Element of a Sufficient Set] states that a particular condition was a cause of a specific consequence if and only if it was a necessary element of a set of antecedent actual conditions that was sufficient for the occurrence of the consequence” (Wright 1985, 1774).

⁷ Overall migrant encounters at the Southwest land border, by month, October 2018 through March 2023 from Customs and Border Protection, “[Public Data Portal: Southwest Land Border Encounters](https://publicdataportal.dhs.gov/dataset/public-data-portal-southwest-land-border-encounters)”, last updated April 3, 2023, accessed April 25, 2023.

⁸ The MPP enrollment dataset starting in January 2019 obtained from CBP by TRAC is publicly available at: <https://trac.syr.edu/phptools/immigration/mpp4>. MPP enrollments starting in October 2019 are publicly available directly from CBP at: <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/migrant-protection-protocols-fy-2020>, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/migrant-protection-protocols-fy2021>, and <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/migrant-protection-protocols-fy22>

⁹ The seasonality of migrant encounters at the US Southwest border is documented by decades of research such as Davila, Alberto (1986), “The seasonality of apprehensions of undocumented Mexican workers.” *International Migration Review* 20: 4: 986–991, and many since then. The type of ARIMA model I use, necessary for settings such as the present one where the variable of interest exhibits seasonal patterns and *exogenous* variables are available (those that affect the variable of interest but cannot be caused by it) is known as SARIMAX (Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average with eXogenous variables).

¹⁰ Formally, this model is described as *ARIMA* (2,1,2) (1,0,1)₁₂.

¹¹ The US unemployment rate is well known to be an important driver of migrant arrivals at the border (e.g. Hanson and Spilimbergo 1999, Buehn and Eichler 2013; Helbling and Leblang 2019).

¹² 87 FR 18089 <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-06148/p-214>

III. Appendices

1. Michael A. Clemens's publications for the past 10 years

Below is a list of all of Michael Clemens's academic and non-academic publications from 2013 through the time of writing in 2023, in reverse chronological order.

- 2023: "Human Capital Investment under Exit Options: Evidence from a Natural Quasi-Experiment", *Journal of Development Economics*, 163: 103112 (with Satish Chand).
- 2023: "Labour Mobility with Vocational Skill: Australian Demand and Pacific Supply", forthcoming in *Australian Ec. Rev.* (with Satish Chand).
- 2023: "Why We Won't Reach a 'Climate Migrant' Protection Category—And What We Can Do Instead", Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, Jun. 8 (with Sam Huckstep).
- 2023: "Climate Change and Migration: An Omnibus Overview for Policymakers and Development Practitioners", CGD Policy Paper 292, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, May 9 (with Sam Huckstep).
- 2022: "The economic and fiscal effects on the United States from reduced numbers of refugees and asylum seekers", *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 38 (3): 449–486.
- 2022: "The effect of seasonal work visas on native employment: Evidence from U.S. farm work in the Great Recession", *Review of International Economics*, 30 (5): 1348–1374.
- 2022: "A Pacific Skills Visa: Improving Opportunities for Skilled Migration Throughout the Pacific Region", *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, 9 (3): 430–446 (with Satish Chand and Helen Dempster).
- 2022: "The effect of low-skill immigration restrictions on US firms and workers: Evidence from a randomized lottery", NBER Working Paper 30589. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (with Ethan G. Lewis).
- 2022: "Do Cash Transfers Deter Migration?", CGD Policy Paper 270, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, Oct. 19.
- 2022: "Pathways for Labor Migration from Northern Central America: Five Difficult but Necessary Proposals", North and Central American Task Force on Migration, World Refugee and Migration Council, Jan. 13.
- 2022: "Doing Refugee Integration Better: Three Lessons from the Latest Research", Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, Oct. 19.
- 2021: "Violence, development, and migration waves: Evidence from Central American child migrant apprehensions", *Journal of Urban Economics*, 124 (July): 103355.
- 2021: "The Fiscal Effect of Immigration: Reducing Bias in Influential Estimates", CGD Working Paper, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.
- 2021: "Australia needs more Pacific mid-skill migration: Here's how to facilitate it", *DevPolicy*, Oct. 15 (with Satish Chand and Helen Dempster).

- 2021: “Expanding Legal Migration Pathways from Nigeria to Europe: From Brain Drain to Brain Gain”, World Bank-CGD report, Jul. 19 (with Samik Adhikari, Helen Dempster, and Nkechi Linda Ekeator).
- 2021: “The Real Root Causes of America’s Border Crisis: And How Biden Can Address Them”, *Foreign Affairs*, Jun. 7.
- 2021: “Ethical Recruitment of Health Workers: Using Bilateral Cooperation to Fulfill the World Health Organization’s Global Code of Practice”, CGD Policy Paper 212 (with Helen Dempster), May 27.
- 2021: “Should the Threat of Pandemics End the Age of Mobility?”, *Think Global Health*, Jan. 28 (with Thomas Ginn).
- 2020: “Global Mobility and the Threat of Pandemics: Evidence from Three Centuries”, CGD Working Paper 560, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development (with Thomas Ginn).
- 2020: “Migration from Developing Countries: Selection, Income Elasticity, and Simpson’s Paradox”, CGD Working Paper 539, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development (with Mariapia Mendola).
- 2020: “The Emigration Life Cycle: How Development Shapes Emigration from Poor Countries”, CGD Working Paper 540, Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.
- 2020: “How economic development shapes migration: Facing the emigration life cycle”, *Migration Policy Practice*, 10 (4): 31–34 (with Cassandra Zimmer).
- 2020: “Restricting Mobility Will Not Stop the Next Pandemic”, CGD Commentary and Analysis, Dec. 10 (with Thomas Ginn and Reva Resstack).
- 2020: “Harnessing Northern Triangle Migration for Mutual Benefit”, White House and the World Policy Brief, Dec. 3 (with Reva Resstack and Cassandra Zimmer).
- 2020: “How economic development shapes emigration”, *VoxDev* (commissioned), Sep. 21.
- 2020: “The Future of Legal Migration: Labour Migration Pathways Between Europe and Africa”, in Matteo Villa, ed., *The Future of Migration to Europe*, Milan: ISPI Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale (with Helen Dempster and Katelyn Gough).
- 2020: “Migration and household finances: How a different framing can improve thinking about migration”, *Development Policy Review*, 38 (1): 3–27 (with Timothy N. Ogden).
- 2020: “Shared Border, Shared Future: A U.S.-Mexican Bilateral Worker Agreement”, in Alex Nowrasteh and David J. Bier, eds., *12 New Immigration Ideas for the 21st Century*, Washington, DC: Cato Institute.
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2. Statement of compensation

For the research presented in this report I was compensated at the hourly rate of \$600.00.

3. Full CV of Michael A. Clemens (attached below)

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1994 **B.S., engineering and applied science**, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

Honors

2013 [Royal Economic Society Prize](#) for best paper published in the [Economic Journal](#) in 2012 (with co-authors Steven Radelet, Rikhil Bhavnani, and Sami Bazzi).

2010 Invited for 15th [Sir Arthur Lewis Memorial Lecture](#), Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

2010 Devex.com “[40 young leaders shaping the way international relief and development assistance are being delivered](#)”.

1996–2000 National Science Foundation [Graduate Research Fellowship](#).

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Referee reports for *American Economic Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Review of Economic Studies*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, *Journal of Economic Literature*, *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, *Journal of Labor Economics*, *Journal of Human Resources*, *ILR Review*, *Labour Economics*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Science*, *Science Advances*, *Journal of Economic Growth*, *Journal of Economic History*, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, *Journal of International Economics*, *World Development*, *Journal of Population Economics*, *Journal of Health Economics*, *World Bank Economic Review*, *Journal of Politics*, *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, *Economic Inquiry*, *Public Choice*, *European Economic Review*, *The Lancet*, *International Migration Review*, *Population and Development Review*, *Journal of Globalization and Development*, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, *Journal of Economic Surveys*, *European Economic History Review*, *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, *Review of World Economics*, *Journal of Iberian and Latin American History*, *Journal of International Money and Finance*, *Economic Notes*, National Science Foundation, World Bank Research Committee, Princeton University Press, Oxford University Press, MIT Press, Stanford University Press, Zed Books, *Journal of Economics and Growth of Developing Areas*, *Health Affairs*, *Human Resources for Health*, *Financial History Review*, *Social Science & Medicine*, *Georgetown University Public Policy Review*, several external academic tenure reviews.

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